

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF.

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,499	8,730	8,840
2	8,812	8,730	8,873
3	8,805	8,730	8,800
4	8,805	8,730	8,800
5	8,805	8,730	8,800
6	8,805	8,730	8,800
7	8,805	8,730	8,800
8	8,805	8,730	8,800
9	8,805	8,730	8,800
10	8,805	8,730	8,800
11	8,805	8,730	8,800
12	8,805	8,730	8,800
13	8,805	8,730	8,800
14	8,805	8,730	8,800
15	8,805	8,730	8,800
16	8,805	8,730	8,800
17	8,805	8,730	8,800
18	8,805	8,730	8,800
19	8,805	8,730	8,800
20	8,805	8,730	8,800
21	8,805	8,730	8,800
22	8,805	8,730	8,800
23	8,805	8,730	8,800
24	8,805	8,730	8,800
25	8,805	8,730	8,800
26	8,805	8,730	8,800
27	8,805	8,730	8,800
28	8,805	8,730	8,800
29	8,805	8,730	8,800
30	8,805	8,730	8,800
31	8,805	8,730	8,800
Totals	222,008	241,173	231,398

*Sunday, no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,479, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*

Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 15, 1894.
S. M. (GASPER) HERR, Clerk of the District Court, Shawnee County, Kansas.

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The STATE JOURNAL has the handsomest and most complete web stereotype perfecting press.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday.—For Kansas: Fair, southerly winds.

MARY E. LEASE says she wouldn't take a Pullman pass. Mary adds to the levy of nations.

CHARLES CURTIS is just as experienced a public speaker as there is in Kansas. Let him have a chance at S. M. Scott.

IF THERE is anything in the line of favors from corporations that some Populist officials won't take, please name them.

WILL Governor Leawelling say that he did not ask for a pass for his business partner and get it, or will he remain silent as heretofore?

DOESN'T Howel Jones' committee think that Charlie Curtis is able to debate with S. M. Scott? The Republicans of this district do not agree with Mr. Jones' committee.

WELL, poor old James H. Cook is dead now and W. S. Wait can have his chair all the time. Even Dr. McCasey can sit in it when he isn't busy fighting with his subordinates.

It looks just as if Howel Jones and his committee thought that Charlie Curtis wasn't smart enough to debate with S. M. Scott. The committee has no business to allow such a ridiculous construction to be put on their action.

MARION RECORD: The Pope maintain their usual breathless silence concerning the reduction of the Pullman assessments. In the meantime The Topeka State Journal has uncovered the fact that the state board of assessors all hold Pullman passes. Does this account for the reduction?

WHEN Lincoln post finds it necessary to act as a body to secure the invalid chair bought for an old soldier for that old soldier, it seems to us that Dr. McCasey can not be the highest-toned gentleman that Walter N. Allen and Mary E. Lease would have the public believe.

THE petty fraud that Attorney General Little intended to commit against the Santa Fe railroad by lending his railroad pass, shows at least that he lacks dignity and self respect. The Attorney General of a great state like Kansas acting a lie is indeed a sorrowful and despicable sight.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (the Little) gave out his pass to Judge Foote knowing well enough that it was Judge Foote's intention to practice a fraud and deception on the railroad conductor to whom he handed the pass. Any man who will practice petty fraud like that isn't fit to hold a position in the state house, that's certain.

WE are all for free coinage in Kansas; it took some of us a long time to see the light; in fact some people had to be hit with a brick, but everybody in Kansas stands on the same platform.—STATE JOURNAL.

The Republican candidates are pretending to be for free silver coinage because they know it is popular to do so. If they had to be hit with a brick to make them pretend to be in favor of silver what will it take to make them vote for silver after they are elected? It is the same old Republican story. Promise everything before election and do as they please after they are in office.—Clay Center Dispatch.

That is what ails the Populist party. Its leaders promised everything before they got into office and have performed nothing. The governor has not enforced the prohibitory and anti-gambling laws, he has appointed to office men who can not command the respect of their fellow-citizens and associates, like Artz, Todd, McCasey and others. He and his fellow state officials have accepted railroad passes and Pullman passes. In fact they have "done as they pleased since election."

A FEW days ago a TOPEKA JOURNAL reporter interviewed all the state board of railroad assessors who were in Topeka. They all acknowledged that they have annual passes on all the railroads of the state and two of them acknowledged that they have passes on Pullman cars while Auditor Prather said he got a Pullman trip pass when he wanted them. Does this account for the heavy decrease in the Pullman assessment this year? Doesn't it look a little strange for the reformers to be accepting favors from the soulless corporations?—Osage City Free Press.

WE want to call the attention of the Free Press to another point. These same state officials made much of the local A. R. U. organization here, said to be composed of 1,300 men. They fairly outdid themselves in expressing sympathy for the A. R. U. in their boycott on Pullman cars, while all the time they were carrying Pullman passes in their pockets; a base deception was practiced on the confiding A. R. U. men.

GENTLE reader, you find by following the columns of the JOURNAL that the pass influence taints all grades of official life; it doesn't matter what political party is in power. If this fact doesn't open your eyes to the rottenness of the system, then you are blind, indeed. The people ought to "get real mad" about this matter and then they ought to keep from being partisan. When you take sides, then you begin to justify the rottenness on your own side, instead of denouncing it wherever you see it. Political parties are an evil which the world is not yet ready to be rid of because it hasn't progressed far enough. This is a very stupid old world yet.

THERE is no good reason why Charlie Curtis and S. M. Scott should not meet in joint debate. It is not necessary for them to jangle all over the district and make the debate continuous, but two or three meetings might be arranged that would afford the people an opportunity of hearing both at the same time. It looks foolish for Curtis' committee to dodge the challenge when there isn't the slightest danger that Charlie Curtis can not hold his own.

HUTCHINSON GAZETTE: The Topeka JOURNAL is giving the railroad pass business a commendable airing. Let the fight continue until every judge and office holder in the state throws his pass away.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Salina Plaster company will put up a gypsum plant on Holland creek near Bonaccord.

The Presbyterian synod of Kansas will be held in Salina, commencing Oct. 4, and continuing five days.

A \$1,200 horse died at St. Marys the other day while hundreds of \$5 horses are in disgustingly good health.

The postoffice at Stuart, Smith county, has been discontinued and its former patrons have to go to Lebanon for their mail.

A coroner's jury in Riley county said the deceased came to his death on account of medicines administered by the doctor.

Since the trustees shut down on football Baker university hasn't been heard of and probably won't be. The trustees vertising.

A "musical band" has been organized at St. Marys. The first part of the name is doubtful to distinguish it from the ordinary brass band.

Boys' trousers are selling for 17 cents a pair at Eureka, so cheap that the boys don't think it worth while to tear them on nails to get a new pair.

The brother of a Saratoga man sent him a cow the other day, and at the same time a telegram stating that it was necessary to milk her twice a day.

Minneapolis Messenger: The Republicans of Smith county have drawn the color line by nominating Mr. Black for clerk of the courts and Mr. White for commissioner.

People who travel on the Howard branch since the late rains, pause respectfully and return thanks on arriving at their destination, that the train remained on the track.

A gymnasium club with thirty-five members has been organized at Abilene, and will do what it can to counteract the tendency the Lanier circle has to make the people run all its head.

The Beloit Call in giving an account of a W. C. T. U. meeting said one woman's paper was on "Non-alcoholic Meditation." It should have been medication and of course the printer got the blame.

Hope Crescent: A couple were lately married in this vicinity at which the groom used the preacher's coat to be married in. That preacher will have quite a number of weddings when it becomes known that he furnishes the groom a coat to be married in.

Saratoga Gazette: The editor of the Ottawa Bulletin must be an awful "booster." He says: "The entire expense of our government is only about one-half as much as we spend for intoxicants."

LAW AND THE NEGRO.

FEELING STIRRED BY THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Condition of the Blacks Today—A Crime That Rouses the Fury of Men of Every Race—Ira B. Wells and the Duty of Negroes Themselves.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 20.—And so the tender hearted English are to investigate us! Well, we can stand it. We have been investigated in turn by Butler, Sheridan, two Shermans, Blair and so on down to little Billy Chandler, and if we can stand all that, great Scott! what can't we stand? To say that most of our folks are redhot over this truly English performance would be drawing a mild, but a minority—and I am in and out of it—look on it as a huge joke, an appropriate close for a season which opened with Coxey's march on Washington. Ordinary impudence and boys, but such colossal cheek as this has in it is an element of the sublime. And there is one good thing to be said for these Englishmen—they are not trying to make votes.

I have made seven tours in the south and changed my mind on some point after each tour, and am therefore disposed to be charitable.

My first experience after the war was in Texas in 1875. Coming fresh from a rather radical northern community, I expected freedom to do everything for the blacks and do it quickly. Irritated by their dawdling incompetence, I reacted to the other extreme. I tried the negro by the northern white man's standard and pronounced him incapable of progress.



IRA B. WELLS.

Set this down as the northern man's first mistake on coming south. They nearly all make it. My next view was in South Carolina in the campaign of 1876, and there I was almost persuaded that if the whites did not exterminate them they would soon be eating each other. In Mississippi in 1877 and Louisiana in 1879 I inclined to the prevalent theory that the race tended to die out. The census of 1880 knocked all that nonsense out of us, and we took a fresh start.

Three Conclusive Facts.
Three long tours through the black belt have since convinced me of at least three facts. First, the progress of the blacks in any section depends chiefly on the progress of the whites in that section. Take this beautiful and prosperous city as an example. A little over 50 years ago it was not marked on the map. Since 1850 it has doubled in population each decade and far more than doubled its wealth and business. It has therefore about the finest colored population in the south. The English committee can see their well organized colleges, their fine churches, their elegant high school and other public buildings. They will be welcomed by many refined and intelligent colored people. They will be handsomely entertained at the homes of bishops, doctors of divinity, learned professors and fairly well to do business and professional men, all colored, but they will find another class of blacks which is a menace to the peace of any community.

Where white progress has been greatest colored progress has been greatest. Where the whites have been slow or stationary the blacks have also, and if there be a place in the south where the whites have retrograded I think you will find that the negroes have moved back and kept "company distance."

The second fact of importance is that the colored race is rapidly dividing into classes as clearly marked as the Four Hundred and the ragged Roubens in New York. And this is one of the surest signs of increasing civilization. There is a small class gaining rapidly, a much larger class gaining slowly and another stationary or retrograding. It must not be forgotten that the imported negroes were from many different regions. One authority says 143 tribes were represented, the intellectual range as great as from the Caucasian of Boston to the "greaser" of Mexico.

The third fact of importance is that the two races are getting farther apart, and that right rapidly. The good of each race respect each other, but have no wish for closer association, and, as for the bad, one fact tells it all—miscegenation has almost entirely ceased.

A Case in Point.

Standards of right and propriety differ amazingly, but there is one offense which rouses to fiercest fury the men of every race from the Caucasian to the Pinte—violence to its women, especially to little girls. In the presence of a victim the most enlightened community goes insane. In 1876 I was in southern Ohio when the corpse of a lady (her name was Bennett, I think) was found in the woods, murdered by a tramp. He was dragged through the streets, with the best men and women in the place crying for vengeance. A leading citizen, an aged Christian, who had never been heard to utter a rebuke, was asked to address the mob for law and order.

He began, broke down in tears and fairly screamed, "Boys, go hang the d—d—!" And they did hang him, the good men assisting, the good women applauding. The popular rage at the south is tenfold fiercer because the danger is tenfold greater. In a thickly settled and thoroughly policed country like England that crime is almost an impossibility. The south is all frontier. Save in a very few localities the population is sparse. Women and schoolgirls must often go long distances on lonely roads. The temptation to the naturally lawless is great. The retribution must be swift, certain and terrible.

As a race our negro is most unfortunately situated. He has been brought from the rudest condition of barbarism and put under the requirements of the highest civilization, while there he has not been time for the internal to change in harmony with the external. Scientifically speaking, the organism has not developed to fit the environment. The negro is subjected to 500 times as much temptation as in Africa and has not acquired five times the power of moral resistance. The result is much the same as it would be with a lot of wild cattle gathered at random from the plains and mountains and put under the restraints of a well ordered stock farm. It has taken 1,300 years of select breeding to produce the mild eyed and gentle Jersey, yet every stockman knows that when the sex instinct is roused the wild nature is apt to break out and the Jersey to become as dangerous as a wild Northumbrian.

A Needed Remedy.
There is, however, a remedy, and it is high time to apply it. The negroes themselves should organize more thoroughly and mark the bad men of their race. The whites must realize that every lynching has a reactive effect on the nature of citizens—a hardening, demoralizing effect. Most important of all, there is a chance that an innocent man may suffer, and though the chance be but one in a thousand that is enough to condemn the whole system.

Miss Ida B. Wells has achieved a remarkable success—of the kind. It is evident at a glance that her view is altogether presumed and one sided, and many of the statements she makes cannot in the very nature of things be true. Nevertheless there is an evil, and it should be cured, nor should the absurd exaggerations of reformers hinder it. And, as to our English friends, let them come, and welcome. They are sure to see ten times as much good as evil, and the more they see of us the better they will like us. They will find nine-tenths of this southern country as open to the rambler as their own settlements in new countries are and much the same sort of people. They will be sneered at a little and laughed at a good deal, but their own countrymen already settled here will tell them many things they did not know, and after hearing it they will think better of us.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.
CRANK INVENTORS.

New Ideas For Liquor Flasks, Pulpits and Steam Engines.

[Special Correspondence.]
BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—If you want to hear good stories, you will do well to get into the company of an accomplished patent promoter.

"One of the most interesting cranks I've met in a long time," said one of them to me the other day, "was a chap with a scheme for a church which he thought would be a treasure to indolent preachers. The pulpit was to be in the center, and the pews were to be in circles extending clear around the speaker's stand, rising at the back as the tiers of seats rise in a theater. The pulpit was to be stationary, but the pews were to rest on rollers, running on circular tracks. By the use of an electric motor the seats were to be kept in constant, gentle motion, and in that way the preacher would face the entire congregation in service without once having to turn around. I don't remember whether the device had yet been patented or not, but I had a great time getting rid of the fellow."

"His scheme," said the second of my promoter friends, "reminds me of the plan that has actually been adopted in jailbuilding somewhere in the west. The cells are in tiers in a great cylinder of boiler iron. This stands on end inside a cylindrical structure of masonry and is kept slowly moving, while the outer stone walls, of course, remain still. Before this jail was built there were many escapes from the sheriff's custody, but not afterward. The most persistent chap I have met was a fellow who wanted to save a lot of money to liquor bottles. He proposed to get up a bottle that could not be used a second time. Inside the flask he was to have some sort of a movable float which the minute the last drop of liquor was poured out would fly up and act as a stopper. Until it was removed nothing more could be poured in, and the only way to remove it was to break the bottle."

"I knew an inventor," said the third man, "who, inspired, I suppose, by seeing a gas engine at work, proposed to use gunpowder in the cylinders of engines for ocean steamers. He had a model of his contrivance, too, but it was of wood, and he even tried to work it, of course. His machine was to automatically deposit, say, a quarter of an ounce of powder behind the piston at every stroke. It was to be exploded by electricity, and the resulting gases, he held, would furnish ample force to move an engine of great horsepower. I told him I wouldn't take the invention up because I was afraid that some day a spark from the explosions in the cylinder would reach the main powder magazine, and then there would be force enough to smash the entire craft. The fellow got very angry at me and would never speak to me again. But I didn't mind." Then the talk drifted to the subject of good luck in touching cripples on the street and the bad luck that inheres in the number 13, but as the statements made were not substantiated by affidavits it would be injudicious to repeat them here.

M. I. DEXTER.

Wait For the New Department Store.

Our stock, consisting of a good assortment of popular priced Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Racket Notions, and dipping lightly into many lines besides, is nearly all here and will probably all be here by the end of the week.—We expect to have it marked and ready for sale by Saturday, the 29th September.—Our entire stock has been bought for cash, with the benefit of all cash discounts. It is the result of the best judgment and careful work in hunting bargains of our three buyers, all experts in their several lines.—Our rent and other expenses will be much less than that of any of our competitors carrying anywhere near as large a stock.—We shall sell absolutely for spot cash and with one price to everybody. All this gives us, we think, an advantage over other stores here; but whether it does or not, the fact that every dollar's worth of our goods is brand new, and all bought since the recent tremendous reductions brought about by the new tariff, does unquestionably give us a big inside over those dealers whose stock is principally made up of old goods, half or more of them bought months (or years) ago at old time prices.—Do you realize what this new tariff means? Three items out of four in a general stock can actually be retailed profitably for less than the wholesale prices of last spring. Nothing is higher; everything, or almost everything, is much cheaper.—In a few days we will advertise some prices. Watch for that "ad." It will interest you. Keep your money in your pockets till our doors open. We have "plums" for you that are plums indeed. Remember the place—108 East 6th street, recently remodeled and fitted up for us. The date, Sept. 29th.

The Topeka Cash Dry Goods Co.

REPUDIATE FRYE.

Ohio Populists Won't Countenance the Coxeite's Revolutionary Schemes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The local Populist organization has denounced and repudiated General L. C. Frye, the commander-in-chief of the industrial army of California, who was invited here last week to lecture. His address was very radical, almost revolutionary, and before leaving this city he took into his confidence several persons whom he could trust and told them he was the agent and organizer of a revolutionist party and was merely using the Populist cloak to get in his work. The group system of the anarchists is used, though it is entirely separate from them.

It is international in scope and growing rapidly in numbers, he said. The idea was suggested by the great Chicago railway strike of last summer. When well organized they will await the coming of a similar condition, and when the laborers of the nation are in hot blood over a wrong and the state and national soldiers are supporting corporate greed, the signal will be given, and the organization will act according to the arranged plan.

"General" Frye was told he could not use the Populist party here to machine against the government. The men he took into his confidence, he said, had been told by the Populist leaders that he could not address Populist meetings here. The persons who have exposed Frye's schemes are reliable. Frye is an educated man and a good speaker. He was once the instructor in mechanical drawing in the schools of San Francisco, and later was a master mechanic in large railway shops in the west.

NOT ALL THIEVES.

Dr. Parkhurst Says There Are Some Good Men in Tammany, But Very Few. New York, Sept. 26.—Dr. Parkhurst carried his crusade against vice into the annexed district last night. The doctor had never been north of the Harlem river before, although a branch of the City Vigilance league has been doing efficient work there for the past two years. Last night a rousing meeting of the league was held in Bethany Presbyterian church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, near Willis avenue, Dr. Parkhurst being the principal orator.

When Dr. Parkhurst stepped to the front of the platform he was heartily applauded. He said he was not going to make a speech, but merely a talk. He got at Tammany in the first inning. "There are good men in this despicable organization," he said, "but only a few of them. Many are amiable men, and when I see them I feel glad that the organization is not wholly composed of thieves."

"But it is the women I am going to talk to tonight," continued the doctor. He said he knew the women were interested in the work of the league, although it was not until recently that he heard of them. He said the women could do almost as much as the men to bring about the desired reform by using their persuasive powers.

He asked them to look to their sons and use their influence to induce such of them as are wayward to steer clear of contaminating associations. After urging the women to join hands in the work of the league the doctor said:

the outlook for victory for his society this fall was brighter than ever before, but the man for mayor must be a person who would do his duty.

IN POLICE COURT.

A Short Session This Morning—Offenders Were Few.

Andrew Jordan is under arrest because the police found in his yard a lot of half-bit metal that the Santa Fe company had missed. It is thought that Jordan stole the metal and remelting it sold it at five cents a pound. The evidence in the case was not ready and the case had to be continued till tomorrow. Jim Riley, when Officer Daggs picked him up yesterday and accused of being a vagrant, made a creditable showing to the court this morning and it took Judge Ensminger about thirty seconds to dismiss him.

GREAT FAILURE Shoe Sale!

The Boston Shoe Co., at 511 KANSAS AVE., have received and opened for inspection at their mammoth Shoe Emporium a whole train load of the latest styles and patterns of

FINE FOOTWEAR

From two large manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts.

Look and Read a Few of the many Bargains.

Ladies' \$4.00 Hand Welt heavy sole foot wear from slays, easiest Walking Shoe made, from A. A. to E. L. \$2.50.
Ladies' fine \$2 Hard Turned Shoes, trimmed and plain, in new styles, \$9.00.
Ladies' fine \$5 Cong. Kid and Cloth Top Bat-moral, sweet, pale tip or plain toe, \$2.50.
Ladies' fine France Alberts and Juliettes, \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes, all go at \$1.45.
Ladies' fine \$2.50 Oxford, best ever shown in this city, all go at \$1.00.
Ladies' fine Opera Toe Slippers \$2.00 cents.
Men's fine Black Hippers \$2.00 cents.
Men's fine Razor Toe \$2.50 Shoe \$2.00.
Men's fine Cordovan \$7.50 Shoe \$4.00.
Men's fine Kang, hand sewed \$2 shoe \$2.50.
Men's fine and heavy sole \$2.50 Cat Shoes \$1.50.
Men's best kind of Work Shoes in Calif. Kip, Oil Tanned and Best skin, ever shown at less than cost to manufacture.
Boy's School Shoes \$1 to \$1.25.
Best line of Children School Shoes, prices from 50 cents to \$1.00.
Finest line of Infant Shoes ever shown in this city at less price than cost of stock.

Call and examine this IMMENSE stock of HONEST FOOT WEAR, as we feel confident you will be smitten. No trouble to show goods.

Boston Shoe Co.

511 Kansas Ave.

All Mail Orders promptly attended to.